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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 23RD, 1925 四拜禮

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 7.02	7.12	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	7.26	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.21	7.31	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Fanning	Dep. 7.32	7.42	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.38	7.48	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Arr. 7.42	7.52	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.51	8.01	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.56	8.06	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Fanning	Dep. 7.59	8.09	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.49	7.59	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 7.46	7.56	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 7.59	8.09	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.12	8.22	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Kowloon	Arr. 8.20	8.30	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 7.02	7.12	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	7.26	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.21	7.31	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Fanning	Dep. 7.32	7.42	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.38	7.48	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Arr. 7.42	7.52	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shenzhen	Dep. 8.12	8.22	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Dep. 8.19	8.29	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Fanning	Dep. 8.23	8.33	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.33	8.43	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 8.37	8.47	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 8.51	9.01	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 9.02	9.12	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Kowloon	Arr. 9.11	9.21	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 7.02	7.12	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	7.26	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.21	7.31	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Fanning	Dep. 7.32	7.42	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.38	7.48	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Arr. 7.42	7.52	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	6.50	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	7.00	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shatin	Dep. 7.02	7.12	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	7.26	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
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Shenzhen	Dep. 7.38	7.48	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Shenzhen	Arr. 7.42	7.52	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10

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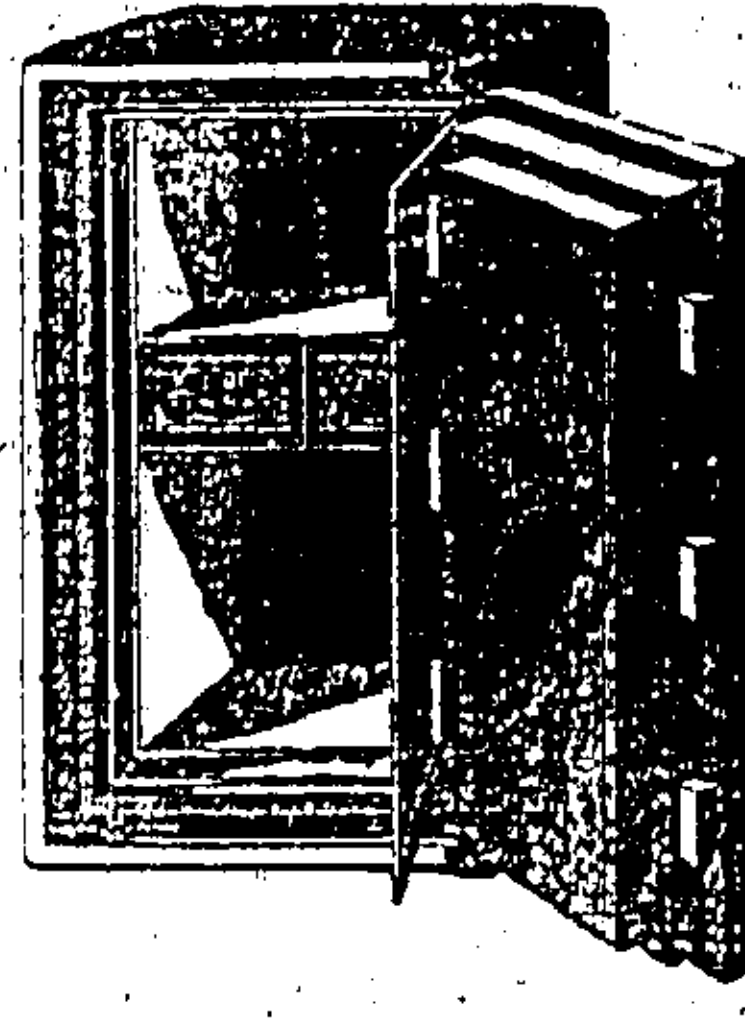
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OUR LONDON LETTER

ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS AND CHINESE NOTE DEFAULT.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GROSS INJUSTICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE NOTE DEFAULT.

The proverb has it that even a worm will turn, and it was in this sense of exhausted patience under injustice that a deputation representing holders of Chinese Eight per cent. Sterling Treasury bills (Mandate issue) and Eight per cent. Sterling Treasury notes (Vickers issue) waited on the Acting Chinese Minister at the Legation in London this week. The object of the deputation was to make strong representations in the hope that the Chinese Government will redeem its good name and pay the interest on the bills and notes. From time to time letters have been written to the Minister in Portland Place without anything happening except a polite acknowledgment. In the deputation the holders of the two issues appointed the deputation to see whether a plain talk on the subject would have more effect.

The point stressed by the spokesman, Mr. George Cursons, in his remarks addressed to the Acting Chinese Minister, Dr. C. H. Chu, was to the effect that while the Peking Government have been meeting the services of all other issues the Marconi and Vickers loans have for some reason not exactly appeared for some time. No interest has been paid on the Marconi bills since February, 1921, or on the Vickers notes since June, 1922. "Such preferential treatment," said Mr. Cursons, "is quite foreign to the Englishman's idea of fair play." He asked Dr. Chu to tell his Government the holders were determined to have this injustice righted.

Of course, he would be a rash man who ventured to prophesy what the effect of this will be on Peking, where the powers-that-be have plenty to occupy them at the present time apart from the protests of disgruntled investors in this country. But obviously the step taken as recorded above is right and proper. Dr. Chu listened courteously, said he would tell his Government what had been stated, and bowed the deputation out into Portland Place.

HONGKONG AT WEMBLEY.

A good many visitors to Wembley are finding their way to the Hongkong section, but those in charge would be pleased to see them arrive in larger numbers. The other day with the laudable desire to get a share of the newspaper publicity bestowed on some other parts of the Exhibition a party of journalists was invited to luncheon in the Chinese Restaurant, where they were regaled with a menu composed entirely of Chinese dishes. There was birds' nest soup, sharks' fins, fried pork with bean sprouts, and rice, and many other more or less appreciated items in a varied programme. The newspaper men found the chop sticks rather too difficult for their manipulation, but they did their best. Chinese wine was, however, too much for them; they shied at the bare taste of it and fell back on whiskey and soda, playing for safety as it were.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PAGEANT.

There are very few ceremonies so full of colour and beauty as the Trooping of the Colour in honour of the King's birthday; and it was carried out this year as usual on the historic Horse Guards Parade in Whitehall. Special interest was taken in the pageant for one thing because it was the 60th anniversary of King George's birth, and also because Marshal Foch—who is a Field Marshal of Britain as well as Marshal of France—came over specially for the occasion. It was the most brilliant gathering of the kind since the war, with an enormous concourse of spectators, including large numbers of foreign visitors looking on, and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The ceremony of Trooping the Colour goes back to the 18th Century, and is full of symbolism which has lost none of its impressiveness with the passing of the years. The underlying idea is loyalty to the Sovereign, finding expression in exact and picturesque movements by chosen companies of the Guards regiments while the whole Brigade of Guards form a hollow square. From a window above the Horse Guards Arch Queen Mary looked down on the scene on the parade, with Princess Mary and the Duchess of York as companions. There was a charming incident just before the trooping began when King George rode up to where the Queen sat and gave her a kindly salute.

When it was all over the King headed the Brigade of Guards in a march to Buckingham Palace along the Mall, attended by the Royal Princes, Marshal Foch, and a great concourse of distinguished officers—a scene which for pomp and circumstance, a feast of colour to the eyes afforded by the magnificent military uniforms, and the alluring music of the massed Guards' bands, could not be matched elsewhere in the wide world.

THEATRES AND SUMMER TIME.

"Daylight saving" which confers incalculable good on millions of men and women by giving an extra hour of summer in the evening—stealing an hour from the sun, as it were—is proving a real hardship to the theatres. Managers of London houses complain that the public will not go to see a play now in the summer, as they used to before the mischievous manipulation of the clocks was thought of. Sunshine invades by an extra hour the time of electric light.

It is a case of what is one man's meat is another man's poison. Thousands of people who might otherwise be in a darkened building watching the programme of a musical comedy or the unfolding of a drama prefer to spend the time out of doors. Instead of the subdued glamour of the footlights they like to sit under the trees in these warm June evenings and watch the colours of the sunset and the

moon climbing into the place of the sun. The lapping of the water along the side of a punt at Richmond is more desirable, they think, than the strains of an orchestra in Shaftesbury Avenue. All the same one cannot but feel sympathy with the theatrical folk, especially as there appears to be no remedy for them. Summer time is established, and the public will not be denied.

A GREAT INDIAN PRINCE.

The Maharaja of Gwalior, whose death is announced from Paris following an operation, removes a remarkable personality whose passing is a loss to the Empire. There is also a certain interest in his career on your side of the world, for it will be recalled that he served personally with General Cassel in China in 1901, and in addition provided most valuable medical equipment. The Maharaja's loyalty to the British Crown was wonderful, and it was thoroughly appreciated. The King was godfather to his son, the heir-apparent, who was born in 1915; and when illness overtook His Highness recently in the French capital, Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's physician, flew over from London by aeroplane and performed the operation.

Columns might be written about the generosity of Gwalior, both public and private, his real love of humanity at large, and his abounding goodness of heart. During the war, he placed the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, contributed vast sums of money free of interest, and a fact which may seem curious to many readers—kept the entire cavalry forces in Egypt and Palestine supplied with hay. In those sun-baked regions devoid of horse feed, the hay supply was all important; indeed, it enabled General Allenby to carry his campaign through to victory.

AN "ARABIAN NIGHTS" TOUCH.

The late Maharaja lived in a gorgeous palace, as befitting the ruler of a country as large as Scotland with 2,500,000 inhabitants. His jewels are said to be the finest in the world, one rope of pearls being valued at a million pounds sterling. But nothing pleased Gwalior so much as playing the part of Haroun-al-Raschid in his own country; and also when he was over here in London. It enabled him to learn for himself at first-hand what the common people said and how they lived. One story which is perfectly true will illustrate what I have written claiming for this great man a real love of mankind.

He was in London for the Coronation of King George, and attended the high ceremonial as an Indian potentate. When night fell he went into the streets incognito and alone, dressed like anyone of the vast crowds which surged into the west end for the illuminations. Roaming about without special aim he arrived at a fireworks display, and chanced to find himself against a working man and his wife with a small child. The child was too tired to walk, and the parents were taking it in turn to carry it.

The Maharaja kindly offered to share the burden, and the kindly suggestion after a moment's hesitation was gladly accepted. In due course the party left the fireworks. Presently Gwalior found himself walking down Park Lane with the child asleep in his arms. Outside the great mansion he had rented he stopped, and, looking up at the stars, he said he had reached home and must go to bed. The man eyed him curiously with incredulity written on his face: "Oh!" said the Prince, "I'm only engaged in the stables." "Well," said the man, "you ain't our English sort, of course, but you're a damn good fellow." It is said that the Maharaja valued this terse note of appreciation more than any other praise he ever received in the course of his life.

AMERICAN DOCTORS IN ENGLAND.

An outstanding event of the week is the visit of American and Canadian doctors to London, where they have come to study our methods and practice in the treatment of suffering humanity. The visitors are the cream of the profession. Every one of the States of America and the provinces of Canada is represented by the foremost medical man or professor in his community. There have been lectures in the morning by the most eminent specialists in this country, with visits to hospitals and kindred institutions, and in the evenings receptions and dinners. I hear that the visitors have been deeply impressed. They have learned a great many new things professionally; and the hospitality given them is greatly appreciated. It is said that one result of this visit will probably be to make London the recognised centre of medical research and experimental treatment. Before the war Paris and Vienna were regarded in that light, but the experts confess that English doctors have nothing to learn from the foreigner.

Out of a veritable wealth of illuminating papers read at the meetings this week I think Lord Dawson of Penn's address on the dangers of life at high speed makes the widest appeal. His main point was that the modern man crowds too much into his day; he works at a rate which sets up nervous disorders that in the long run spell the ruin of health and premature death. This is a high price to pay for what we call "material progress"—in other words, feverish anxiety to make money, with political ambitions perhaps piled on top of both. "Is the mad rush and hustle worth while?" is the question propounded by Lord Dawson. It reminds one of the Chinaman who was in a train in which one of the passengers gleefully exclaimed that they had arrived at a station one minute ahead of time. "How shall we spend the minute?" asked the Chinaman.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINA'S "MIDSUMMER MADNESS."

STRAIN UPON BRITISH PATIENCE AND FORBEARANCE.

Commenting upon the disturbances in China the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of June 23rd says:—

But let us issue this solemn and earnest warning. Britain will call upon her reserves of patience and forbearance all that can be vouchsafed to the cause of peace. But while we seek peace and shall ensure it to the last limit of human endurance, there is a point beyond which we cannot be provoked. Every measure we have taken hitherto has been strictly defensive. We have done nothing that can by any reasonable exercise of a sane judgment be stigmatised as aggressive. We have even gravely impeded the lives of our countrymen, in Hankow, in order to demonstrate our peaceful inclinations.

The least we can expect of the Chinese Authorities is the issuance of a mandate which will enable the banks and merchants to resume business in Shanghai. There are means at hand to enforce the mandate. The Fengtien troops have already begun to take control of the situation, and under their protection the merchants, who have been terrorised into the revision of their previous decision, will be able to get back to business and save themselves from further ruinous losses. Their resumption will favourably affect the whole situation. The Powers have made every possible conciliatory overture. Will Peking continue to wait in paralysed fear of the extremists, and like Nero, fiddle while Rome burns? Will it persist in sending its idiotic Notes to the Legations, which it must know are utterly at variance with the facts, and continue to waste the precious hours by tactics dictated by no suggestion of statecraft, by no direction of deliberate judgment, but by the mob that rages in its streets? We have again and again emphasised the dangers of delay. The "midsummer madness" is upon the people, and unless there can be courage and foresight who will forthwith accept the responsibilities that belong to their titles, China will go on sliding down the slippery slope which leads to unutterable calamities.

LONDON, June 19th.

SOMETHING TO DRINK.

London has now been provided with a new reservoir which will ensure the supply of its seven million inhabitants for many years to come, regardless of climate or weather. It is a lake four miles in circumference, with an area of 723 acres, and a capacity of 6,730 million gallons. When filled the reservoir could provide an anchorage for a fleet of battleships. The exact site, close to the old-village of Littleton, near Staines, used to be a very dreary-looking marsh; and it has taken about ten years to construct the reservoir, the cost being over two millions sterling.

King George who was accompanied by Queen Mary, motored from Windsor and performed the opening ceremony. This was done by pressing an electric button which set machinery in motion at the intake. The King afterwards unveiled a memorial tablet in the power house with the inscription, "The Queen Mary Reservoir." The water flows in from the Thames through a series of filter beds and pumping stations, and takes something like a month on the journey.

MINISTERS AND JOURNALISM.

Should Cabinet Ministers contribute signed articles to the Press? This question has been under discussion for some time, and last week it got as far as a question in Parliament. The point is urged that it is not in the public interest for Ministers to air their views at so much a column, firstly, because they are well paid for their official duties which ought to occupy them instead of composing articles; secondly, it is improper for Ministers to deal with questions of a controversial character in the literary columns of the newspapers, as the impression is given that what they write is the opinion of the Cabinet as a whole; and thirdly, Ministers ought not to be allowed to deal journalistically with public questions on official information to which they have access in their official capacity, but from which professional journalists are debarred.

At Mr. Baldwin's special request the questions asked in the House of Commons were not pressed. Further, in accordance with his wish other questions more or less related to the activities of Ministerial journalists were postponed. This was done on his promise to get the Cabinet to consider the whole matter and come to a definite decision. I may say that there is a good deal of feeling about the subject, which will not be an easy one for the Prime Minister to settle, especially if the Earl of Birkenhead, who is said to get £250 for an article, should prefer to give up his office and stick to his lucrative side-line. And there are others.

QUEEN MARIE OF ROMANIA.

London is to have another visit shortly from the Queen of Rumania who was here last summer with King Ferdinand. This, however, will be a private visit. She is a grand-daughter of our own Queen Victoria, her father having been the late Duke of Edinburgh, who left England and became a German when he took up the succession as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Queen Marie is the most unconventional of Queens. She writes a great deal, and I have just been reading an article in which she says, "I do not really think myself a whit better than my maid, or the school teacher, or the man working in the factory, or the peasant tilling his field. But I do think that I am more fitted to a place in power than they are. Generations have gone to the making of me. Centuries, so to say, have prepared me for my work—and you will admit there is something in that."—H.B.

HOME INTEREST IN CHINA AFFAIRS.

ADDRESS BY REV. NELSON BITTON, BROADCAST IN ENGLAND.

The British Broadcasting Company recently invited the Rev. Nelson Bitton, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, who is well-known and has many friends in Shanghai, to give an address on the present evils of China.

It is probable that considerably over five million people listened to it, so that the subject was well handled.

To provide themselves with some kind of excuse for their own gross failures many Chinese politicians have striven to make it appear that foreign intervention in China and the existence of treaties harmful to Chinese independence were at the bottom of the internal troubles which afflicted China," said Mr. Bitton. "By dragging this red herring across the trail they hoped at least to palliate their own appalling errors. This is not the first time in the history of China that the foreigner in that land has been made the stalking horse for the adroit Chinese politician."

"Communist influence in China," he continued, "has been making steady headway in the past two or three years. Partly foiled in its endeavour to carry its propaganda Westward the Russian Soviet has been giving particular attention to China and the Far East. In the time being captured the Government of Mongolia and its emissaries have been closely in league with some of the leaders of the insurrectionary life of China. Inflammatory literature aimed at Western Governments, at accepted codes of morality and modern commerce and religion have been distributed by the million to young students and others in China, and its pernicious influence has helped to swell the volume of passion which is behind the present insurrection. It is for this reason that the outbreak in Shanghai, Peking, Canton, and elsewhere has been directed against Christian Missions as well as against foreign influence generally. The combination then of a strike against Japanese employers made possible because of the deplorable labour conditions, which press upon the Chinese worker generally in the large ports of China, together with practical British rule under the Government of Shanghai, has given occasion for an anti-foreign campaign in practically all the treaty ports of China as well as Peking."

"All that is worthy in the programme for which the students are now rioting could be secured by good government in China within a generation. Whilst misdirected patriotism runs in the channels of unbridled passion, nothing helpful can be done by China or for China. Riots are the sign of bad government and can never help. If the good that lies behind it all can be controlled and rightly guided, and if our own governments will stand steadily behind the forces that make for prosperity and well-being in China, the future of that land may yet be worthy of her venerated past."

HONGKONG BANK SPORTS.

MEETING AT BECKENHAM.

The annual sports of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were held on the Bank's sports ground at New Beckenham on June 20th. The weather was ideal for the occasion, being fine and not too hot, and there was a large attendance which included Sir Newton and Lady Stubb, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. Jones, unfortunately, being absent in New York. Lady Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lowson, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wood, Mr. W. Adams Oram, Sir Gerahon Stewart, Mr. Byron Breen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Mrs. A. E. Baker and many old and present members of the foreign staff as well as the greater part of the London staff. The arrangements were carried to a successful conclusion, and reflected credit on the athletic and sports committees and Mr. C. Bennett, the honorary treasurer and secretary. Tea and refreshments were served in the pavilion during the afternoon.

Tag of War.—Won by foreign staff. The handsome challenge cup presented by the London Committee when the sports were inaugurated was won for the second year in succession by Mr. V. F. Tyrell (10 points) who thus becomes the holder for another year. E. G. Munro was the runner-up with eight points. The tug of war was won by the foreign staff. At the conclusion, the prizes were presented by Mrs. A. B. Lowson, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was given.

HONGKONG IMPORTS.

The following notes are taken from the fortnightly circular of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated July 17th:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The market is at a standstill. Cotton yarn.—Market continues lifeless and deliveries are suspended. Quotations are unchanged and purely nominal. Woolens.—Market closed, owing to strike.

Raw Cottons.—There is no change to report.

Metals.—Business at a standstill. Quotations nominal as last advised.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: 160,000 sacks. Market steady. Quotations (per sack): American Patent, \$4.60; American Straight, \$4.10; American Cut off, \$4; Australian No. 1, \$4.10; Canadian Cut off, \$3.75; Shanghai flour, no stock. Exports for the present prohibited except under special licence from Government.

Sundries.—No quotations available, on account of the existing conditions.

Sugar.—Market active on account of eagerness on part of holders to clear.

Baltic.—Stock, 11,000 bags. Entirely dead market.

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH MISSIONARIES AT WU-KING-FU.

LADIES HUNTED AND THREATENED WITH KNIVES.

THEIR GALLANT ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THEIR
COLLEAGUE.

[BY ONE OF THE VICTIMS.]

The Rev. W. Bernard Paton, writing from the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, on July 19th, says:—

Sir,—In your issue of July 16th your editorial makes reference to the attack on four missionaries at a place near Kityang. As I happen to be one of the victims of that attack, you may perhaps like me to supply you with the details of the incident. I send you a written statement herewith. Kindly excuse me, for not typewriting it. My typewriter, with most of my other possessions, are at present beyond my reach.

In addition to the editorial reference in our issue of July 16th, the *Daily Press* on July 21st published further details of the outrage, from its Swatow correspondent. Mr. Paton's own story, however, written without heat or venom, gives us a vivid picture of the terrible position in which these entirely helpless people were placed. We are glad also to be able to put on record the gallant attempt made by the lady missionaries to rescue their colleague. In the circumstances they might have been excused had they kept to the shelter of the house. But in spite of the awful risk, they decided upon the braver course and their action is one which makes their own nationals proud of them. Mr. Paton's account of the happenings is as follows:—

On the morning of July 9th, about 200 men belonging to Khou's army arrived at Wu-king-fu. These men were mostly dressed in the blue uniform, wearing the red necktie, which marks them out as belonging to the extremist section of the Kuomintang. Very shortly after arrival, they began to appear in small groups at the English Presbyterian Mission compound. It was not, however, till between four and five o'clock in the afternoon that any ugly incident occurred. Then a party of about thirty men came clamouring outside the ladies' house. These men dispersed for a while, and during the full Mr. Paton went over to hold consultation with the ladies (Misses W. F. Starkey and J. M. Gilchrist).

After a few minutes he left them to return to his own house. Before he had proceeded far, however, a soldier accosted him, and in very menacing manner addressed him in Cantonese. Mr. Paton endeavoured to humour him, but without effect. Without being given the least provocation in any way, Mr. Paton was suddenly set upon by a mob of soldiers. His wedding ring was tugged off his finger, his wrist watch snatched away, his keys torn from his pocket. He was belaboured on all sides. Head, neck and body were pounded with heavy fist blows. The man twice tried to thrust his finger into Mr. Paton's eyes. His clothes were torn to shreds, and he was again and again menaced with knives.

The ladies most gallantly came out to his rescue, and in this way saved him from serious injury, possibly his life. Some of the men left Mr. Paton to pursue the ladies. Their valuables were torn from their persons. Pinned behind the door of their house, they too were threatened with knives—the points actually pricking the flesh.

Miss Starkey asked what the men really wanted. "Money," they shouted. Whereupon they were led to the drawer where the money was kept and told to take what was there. They then gave themselves over to loot. The ladies took the opportunity to try to get into hiding. Miss Starkey succeeded, but Miss Gilchrist was headed off surrounded by men on the lawn. She was struck repeatedly with sticks, and particularly with a tree trunk so heavy that the man had difficulty in wielding it. She was then dragged back into the house to guide to more money, and threatened with knives, as there was no more money to guide to.

At this point an alarm was raised outside; the men scattered and Miss Gilchrist locked herself into the room where she was. During a short interlude, the ladies succeeded in getting together again, and locked themselves in an upstairs room, hiding under a bed, so that they were invisible from the window. By this time, the soldiers had returned, and finding the front door locked, climbed up on to the verandah and

broke into the house, recommencing their search for the ladies, and shouting: "Kill, kill!"

Meanwhile, others had gone in search of the "old foreigners" as they called Mr. Mackenzie. During these proceedings he had been in his own house at the far side of the compound, unaware of what was in progress. Fortunately, the ruffians were unable to force an entry, so Mr. Mackenzie was not personally molested.

At last Mr. Paton was set free, and told that the missionaries were given three days to clear out of the place. His Chinese friends, some of whom had themselves been mauled, in trying to come to his help, then took charge of him and gave him a hiding place in the college.

Very soon after this, news reached him that the Commander had himself appeared, and the ruffians had scattered. Later, Mr. Paton learnt they had been put under lock and key.

The missionaries then took advantage of the opportunity to prepare for escape. It is impossible to give too high praise to some of their Chinese friends for the help given at this juncture. But for this, they certainly could not have made a safe journey to Swatow. Even so, it was necessary to go into hiding two or three times en route, for strange rumours about the missionaries the impression they were being watched—even hunted.

The most sinister aspect of the incident is this. These soldiers were nominally out for the preservation of law and order. Up to the time of their coming things had been remarkably peaceful in the neighbourhood. The local authorities had most pointedly expressed their goodwill, told us quite unmistakably that they appreciated our presence there and were conscious of the good that had come to the countryside through our Hospital and other institutions. The atmosphere was most friendly—the local authorities stated explicitly that they considered the international crisis no personal concern of ours. They promised to suppress any bad characters in their midst, who might try to disturb the peace.

The soldiers, however, on arrival deliberately allied themselves with these bad characters, to subvert all order, and mob law became the rule of the day. The "local" authorities were powerless to help.

With the best will in the world towards the Chinese in their desire for the abolition of extra-territoriality, it is this kind of incident that makes the discussion of this question more difficult than ever. But, perhaps one good result that may accrue from this ugly affair is that those students who witnessed it, had their eyes opened to this point of view!

(Signed) W. BERNARD PATON.

N.H.—Wu-king-fu is about 20 miles from Kityang.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMUNERATION OF SCOUTS FOR
STRIKE SERVICES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I, through the columns of your journal, request that any organisations, firms or persons wishing to make some remuneration for Scout Service rendered to them during the Strike should do so by sending their contributions either to the Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association—C. H. Blason, Esq., c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, or to me at the Seamen's Institute, when the Association will see that the right people benefit.

This naturally only applies to service given by Scouts working as such and sent out in answer to applications made to me or to their respective Scoutmasters, and not to the services of those boys, who, though perhaps Scouts, secured employment independently of the organisation.

—Yours faithfully,
G. T. WALDEGRAVE,
Commissioner, H.K.B.S.A.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FAR EAST.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The leading article in your columns (July 10th) suggesting the appointment of a High Commissioner who would control all His Majesty's Services in the Far East has aroused interest in a proposal which, although it has often proved a topic of conversation, has never hitherto to my knowledge appeared in print. In case they may be of assistance in enabling a correspondent with greater leisure, ingenuity and experience than I have to elaborate your suggestion, I venture to put forward the following thoughts for consideration.

The High Commissioner, controlling as he would at least two Admirals and Generals, some half dozen Governors, and a gross or so of Ministers and Consuls, would be important enough to need adequate protection. This could only be provided by giving him a residence on British soil, and submit that Singapore alone could afford the security desirable. At his Secretariat he would need Secretaries lent by The Admiralty, War Office, Foreign Office, etc., for service in the Far East. These would have to be senior officers, for the High Commissioner would rely largely upon their advice for the control—routine and otherwise—of ships, soldiers, nationals and colonies. They would form the principal members of a Council without the help of which the High Commissioner would find it difficult to reconcile the varied interests entrusted to his charge, and, as they would find it necessary to travel frequently, they would need capable Under Secretaries to carry on their work during their absence.

As the High Commissioner would be in control of all Services in the Far East it would be unsuitable for him to have belonged to any one of them, and I would also stipulate that he should be a person who had never visited in any capacity (except perhaps as tourist) the countries in which he would hold jurisdiction over British interests, in order to enable him to preserve his vision clear for taking unbiased decisions. The area controlled by the new Office would include Japan, the whole of China (except Tibet), and probably all the countries North of the Equator which are West of Canada and East of Burma. Some arrangement would have to be made in regard to placing a large part of Siberia under his jurisdiction. The position now is unsatisfactory as demonstrated in your article, but the question which arises in my mind is "Are British interests in the Far East magnified enough for such an outlay and display as would be necessitated by carrying into practice this apparently ideal remedy?" I venture to propose, Sir, that they are not, and that some other method must be found for producing harmony.—Yours faithfully,

DOUBTER
[Editorial Note: Our correspondent has drawn a staggering picture of the responsibilities attaching to the position of High Commissioner in the Far East. But his imagination does not go far enough. He is apparently unaware of what a really enterprising British business man is capable of. We could mention half a dozen of our merchants who would simply revel in such a task as that he has outlined.]

KOWLOON TONG ESTATE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—We are given to understand that the impression exists in some quarters that the recent floods at Kowloon Tong affected houses on the new housing scheme of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company.

Your report of the flood stated, quite correctly, that Kowloon Tong village was inundated and houses washed away, but we should like to make it clear, though we are sure that the medium of your columns is no way damaged, that this statement was made in order to reassure our clients.

We may add that the Kowloon Tong village is situated in the next valley to the Estate, and is actually some distance away.—Yours faithfully,

F. MUMFORD, Secretary,
Kowloon Tong and New Territories
Development Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, July 22nd, 1925.

CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. H. W. LOOKER'S SLIP IN PAR-
LIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

According to the Parliamentary Correspondent of *The China Express* and *Telegraph* the questions in Parliament during the week ended on June 20th provoked some stormy scenes.

The task devolved upon Mr. A. M. Samuel, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, to hold the fort and defend the British case against the manifold implications and insinuations which can be conveyed in a series of rapid supplementary questions. Mr. Samuel, says the paper's correspondent, succeeded in a way that created a deep impression. Not content with reading the Departmental answers supplied to him by the Foreign Office, he poured out a perfect catarrh of information about China and fended most skillfully with those who sought to get beneath his guard.

He was reinforced by two back bench members, Sir Wm. Davidson and Mr. H. W. Looker, who lived for many years in Hongkong. Sir Wm. Davidson asked whether it was not a fact that Labour conditions in the International settlements were better than those in the Chinese factories. Mr. Samuel remarked, amid loud Conservative cheering and ironical Labour laughter, that this was a question to which the British factories were intended to be a model and an example to other parts of China.

Mr. Looker, who spoke with all the knowledge of the man who had been on the spot, made one amusing slip in Parliamentary procedure. Members are not allowed to read supplementary questions, the assumption being that the cross-examination of a Minister must be a spontaneous affair. When Mr. Looker was addressing a question to the Minister about the number of British warships at Shanghai, it was observed that he was reading from a paper. There were prolonged cries of "Order" from the Labour benches, and Mr. Looker was unable to complete his sentence. His meaning, however, was clear, and he got his answer.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke with unusual gravity and solemnity in his selection of dealing with foreign affairs he selects his words with rather excessive and elaborate precision, and this results in a hesitant manner which leaves him unusually exposed to interruption from some of the Labour back benches. He was referring to the historical aspect of the case and the national characteristics of the Chinese people, and his voice took on a sing-song intonation, which led Mr. Jack Jones, the irrepressible member for Silvertown to remark "We will put it to music."

NETHERLANDS AND CHINA. THE DUTCH PROGRAMME.

In connection with the present disturbances in China the *Telegraph* (Amsterdam) recalls the Boxer uprising of twenty-five years ago and extols the wisdom of the Powers who suffered damage from the Boxers, the indemnity they exacted in refunding of the Chinese people.

The *Telegraph*, says the *China Express* and *Telegraph*, makes no mention of the ingratitude the Chinese have shown in return, especially the student element who derive most from the sacrifice, but it goes on to state that the Netherlands also has a claim on the Celestial Empire to the amount of two and a quarter millions, for the spending of which on behalf of China the following plans have been formulated:—Foundation of a hydrographical laboratory; study and normalisation of the Yellow River (as the bursting of its dykes constitute a grave national danger); institution of lectures in Dutch at the University of Peking. The *Telegraph* is of opinion that even if it is true that the available money is insufficient for such work as the suggested river normalisation, China would greatly benefit by preparation for work, and it would be specially welcomed as Dutch engineers were the first to make a serious study of the Yellow River problem.

There is no doubt that a great work of conservancy would directly benefit the common people who live and work on the land, and would relieve them of the harassing and overhanging fear of periodical ruin. To this view many Chinese and foreigners subscribe, but the diversity of ideas makes decision most difficult. Some would help the railways, but such a course at the present time would only benefit the military incursions mercenary on the back of the country. Those who have already helped education have reason in the present disturbances for some misgiving as to their choice. In China itself the view that Boxer funds should be employed in educational enterprises is not popular. According to a Peking correspondent, writing on May 19th, educated Chinese, not educationists, are engaged in drawing parallels from the international competition now in progress for what they call cultural spheres of influence in China. They deem it just as dangerous to the true welfare of China as the old policy of competition for territorial spheres.

In our opinion, concludes the *China Express*, "ca' canny" should be the attitude of the Netherlands in its desire to do something for China's welfare. The *Telegraph* suggests that the final decision concerning the spending of the money should be left to leading persons in China itself. A very good idea, but who of those leaders could be trusted? There being no Government in the money and due a proper spending of foreign effort to help the country, we would suggest that the matter be deferred until there is.

BASEBALL FOR BOYS.

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WING ON CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

As we are unable to collect our accounts during these times, we should esteem it a favour if Customers would please send their Cheques, or call and pay at the Office.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1925.

Powell

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SPECIAL

20% Discount Sale

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Main Store

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 1st May, 1925, sent to Shareholders of the Company whereby a Final Call of \$5.00 per share was made payable on the 1st August, 1925, the General Managers have decided in view of the Present Condition of Affairs to Extend the Time for Payment of this Call.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that the said Date for Payment of the said Final Call is Extended until the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1925, and that the Form of Bankers Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1925.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
[243-4]

Dated 23rd July, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "KENDAL CASTLE"
FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the China Provision Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 21st instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Dowling.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
[243-3]

Hongkong, 21st July, 1925.

NOTICE.

AS and FROM MONDAY, 20th INST. and so long as STRIKE CONDITIONS PREVAIL Accounts due to this Company can be Paid at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. (HARD-WARE DEPT.).

Consignees will greatly oblige if they will Avail Themselves of this Opportunity.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
[244-5]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POSTPONED JUNE SETTLEMENT will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th JULY, 1925.

By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM, Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,
J. W. KEW, Secretary,
HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
[242-5]

NOTICE.

THE SHARE & REAL ESTATE BROKERS' SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POSTPONED JUNE SETTLEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, 25th JULY, 1925.

By Order of the Committee,
M. FERNANDEZ,
Secretary.
[242-5]

Hongkong, 4th July, 1925.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

AS practically all the Chinese Employees have Absented themselves from Work and the Remittance of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the Electric Supply, the Company asks Consumers to Call at the Head Office, P. O. Building (5th Floor), and Pay their Accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
[243-2]

Hongkong, 13th July, 1925.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AT the Request of the Hongkong Stock Exchange and the Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association the Closing of the Register of Shares of this Company has been POSTPONED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per share for the Six Months ending 30th June will be Payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 30th JULY, to WEDNESDAY, the 12th AUGUST, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
[243-3]

Hongkong, July 17th, 1925.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TO LET—No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor. Possession—15th AUGUST, 1925.
[104]

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

"AS IS" AND "WHERE IS" THE U.S.S. "AJAX," EX COLLIER "SCINDIA."

FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL STATION, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 13th, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M., SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED.

BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 3.00 P.M., AUGUST 14th, 1925.

Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. [243-5]

TO LET.

OFFICE IN UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on Fourth Floor.

Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [217-3]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[203-2]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[203-3]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "TONGKING" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of July, 1925, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 27th of July, 1925, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 31st of July, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.
[245-1]

Hongkong, 21st July, 1925.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motorship "FULDA" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Porto, on 19th July, 1925, Consignees are hereby requested to note that their Cargo is being landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The China Provision Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, and stored at their risk, whence Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m. on the 24th July, 1925.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
[245-0]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1925.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S.S. "LIEUT. ST. LOUBERT BIE."

LAST SAIGON, 16th JULY, 1925.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Hongkong ex above Steamer are hereby informed that owing to Strike the S.S. "LIEUT. ST. LOUBERT BIE" is proceeding from SAIGON to SHANGHAI Direct. Hongkong Cargo has been Landed at SAIGON where the Goods will remain in Storage at Consignees' Risk.

When conditions permit the said Cargo will be brought forward to Hongkong Free of Freight but all Expenses in connection with Lading, Storing and Reshipping at SAIGON will be for Consignees' Accounts.

No Insurance whatever has been or will be effected by the STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
[244-4]

Hongkong, 17th July, 1925.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND

TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum for delivery in Hongkong including Postage to any part of the world—\$15

INTIMATION

THE SPIRIT INCOMPARABLE.

True to the last echo of friendship, ready to guard and to give.

Fine as the health of the Highlands; strong and generous too,

For such is the worth of a Chairman, and—

DEWAR'S.

DEWAR'S

"White Label" and

"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[50]

BIRTH.

MAGEE—At Kuling, on July 8th, to Rev. and Mrs. JOHN G. MAGEE, a son.

DEATHS.

PARKIN—At Shanghai, on July 9th, W. R. PARKIN, aged 49 years.

HEDIN—At Shanghai, on July 10th, OSCAR HEDIN, of the Municipal Electricity Department, aged 53 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1925.

THE NECESSITY FOR FIRMNESS.

At the present time, when there seems to be a lull in the negotiations respecting the position in China, it may possibly be of value to consider the general situation from the Chinese point of view and, by remembering similar situations in the past, to obtain some assistance in the solution of the present problem.

The recent disorders have followed the traditional course in most particulars. Isolated riots have occurred, followed by official silence which have been construed by the rioters, rightly or wrongly, as signs of weakness. These, coupled with the deliberate falsification of the facts of the case, have further inflamed what little public opinion there is in China, and have been responsible for fresh disorders of a far more general character, culminating in the attack on Shanghai. Following this there has been again the inevitable pause, while the diplomatists are formulating a plan of action. Meanwhile, those who were fomenting the disturbances in China, have attempted, with singular lack of success, to stir up trouble in a British Colony. We repeat,

there are no novel features in this procession of incidents, except the menace of ceaseless Bolshevik activity, operating on ground that had already been exceedingly well prepared.

Since the unwarranted attacks on European subjects, however, there has been a certain gap in the progress of events—an inevitable one, we are told, but nevertheless, an exceedingly unfortunate one because those who are most anxious to profit by the present state of affairs have spread the information among the credulous inhabitants of China that the Western powers are afraid to proceed further. The recent utterances of General FENG YU HSIAO sufficiently illustrate this. The one thing which any European inhabitant in China can amply prove to the government at home is that any conduct indicating renunciation of lawfully-acquired rights by a foreigner towards a Chinese, no matter whether it is actuated by motives of generosity or philanthropy, will immediately be construed by the Chinese concerned as a sign of weakness. It is a fact which is as true of negotiations between governments as it is of negotiations between individual citizens. The history of Western relations with China repeatedly proves it.

To take one example, at random, from many—an example which incidentally has an exceedingly pertinent moral for the present negotiations respecting the Shamen outrage: In May 1911, it was necessary for Captain ELLIOTT to conduct an expedition against Canton. After a few days fighting, he was in absolute control of the city, and could have occupied it at will. At this point the Chinese commissioners capitulated, and agreed to pay a ransom of six million dollars, and Captain ELLIOTT accordingly refrained from occupying the place. A competent observer, who knew the temperament of the inhabitants of the city only too well records: "The arrogance of the Cantonese had been so immeasurably puffed up by this misguided clemency that the peace left the populace of the city and district absolutely convinced of their invincibility. As the eradication of this dangerous delusion was among the primary purposes of the war, so the pandering to the pride of Canton proved, as was inevitable, the malignant root of all subsequent bitterness." This, of course, is largely individual opinion, but the following placard, issued shortly afterwards, speaks for itself: "We are the children of the Celestial Empire, and are able to defend our homes. We can exterminate you without the aid of the mandarins, and the measure of your crimes is full. Had we not been hindered in our design by the agreement concluded with the authorities you should have felt the arm of our citizens. Dare not again to offend us, for we will make an example of you; and when you see an enemy in every creek and corner, escape will be impossible." The description of the situation in China after the Treaty of Nanking by the Governor of Hongkong (Sir J. F. DAVIS), besides substantiating the opinion already quoted, might also be applied almost unaltered to the present situation in Canton.

We merely bring these incidents forward to illustrate the type of mentality which is waiting for the European powers to enunciate their policy. That it has not changed materially in the course of a century is proved by reference to the contents of the Chinese newspapers, since the first days of the Shanghai riots. We believe that Chinese residents in Hongkong—including even the strikers—do not believe all the bombastic rubbish which these newspapers from the mainland broadcast; but it must be remembered that they form only an exceedingly small portion of the Chinese race. At heart, it would seem that a large proportion of the Chinese still cherish the fixed conviction that their own type of civilisation is far superior to any other. That is a very laudable belief, and they have a perfect right to maintain it; but when it leads numbers of them to set authority and the

validity of treaties at naught, and to put the persons and property of Europeans in China in extreme danger, it becomes an altogether different matter.

Accordingly our diplomatists, when they present terms of settlement, should remember that to be generous is to be misconstrued entirely. To be euphemistic about wrongdoing is to lend moral support to the wrongdoer; and no matter what else is arranged, the fundamental fact of responsibility for international outrages must be clearly demonstrated to the Chinese people.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

We are glad to be able to announce that it is the intention of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, the Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, to call a public meeting in a few days time to discuss the strike situation generally.

Naturally first attention will be paid to formulating some general policy for dealing with returning workers. It is quite likely that it will be found impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule, but if a general line is indicated upon which common action might be taken, that will be something. We trust that the Government will be able to give information regarding the way in which they propose to deal with their own men. As we have remarked before, we sincerely believe the whole of the commercial community are extremely anxious to do the right thing. But they wish to act together as far as possible and, therefore, are waiting for some guidance as to what is the right thing to do. The meeting should give them the lead required and is, therefore, to be welcomed.

But apart from the question of wages it is generally desired that there should be some expression of opinion respecting the steps that might be taken to fortify ourselves in future against any upheaval similar to the one we have just been through. It is recognised, of course, that strikes cannot be prevented, but there is no reason why we should not take ordinary business precautions to put ourselves in a position to withstand them more easily when they do come. During the present strike it was generally conceded that the Chinese had no grievance and absolutely no desire to leave their employment. Some of them, at any rate, agreed to remain if we could give them adequate protection. Surely, if we have leisure to prepare a plan of campaign it would not be impossible so to arrange matters, that, in similar circumstances, we should be able to satisfy them at once that they could come to no harm in the Colony. This time the agitators had matters practically their own way; next time we must see to it that their task will be an infinitely harder one.

In case any measures of legislation are proposed we trust Mr. HOLYOAK will be able to assure the meeting that he and his colleagues in the Government will see to it that the practicability of such measures is fully investigated and that they will not simply be shelved on account of the apparent difficulties they present. The one great thing the whole Community wishes to avoid is slipping back into a false sense of security, with nothing done. If Mr. HOLYOAK can guarantee that that shall not happen confidence generally will be restored, and the Honourable Member representing the Chamber of Commerce will, we think, not find the public slow in acknowledging the debt of gratitude they will owe to him.

Four more dead bodies were recovered from the ruins at Po Hing Fong yesterday.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on July 21st, shows 1 Chinese case of enteric fever.

A Chinese boy, aged 16, was slightly injured when the roof of No. 15, Wing Lok Street, collapsed at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Elizabeth Henrietta, Countess of Clanwilliam, of Belgrave-square, S.W., who died on March 31st, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, a Governor of Hongkong, and widow of Admiral of the Fleet, the fourth Earl of Clanwilliam, left estate of the value of £22,800, with net personalty £22,302.

Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung entertained Mr. Lloyd George, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Lloyd George, and their private secretary, Mr. Sylvester, to a Chinese lunch on June 18th, at 45, Cadogan Gardens (Sir Robert's residence). They were also entertained to lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain.

THE WUCHOW SITUATION.

BRITISH GOODS SEIZED AND SOLD BY AUCTION.

In yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* a cable from Peking stated that all British subjects have been instructed to leave Wuchow owing to the boycott.

Managers of local firms who have establishments in Wuchow were approached yesterday, with the view of obtaining confirmation of this information, but no news, except that contained in Reuters' telegrams has been received in the Colony concerning British employees.

Mr. W. H. Bell, the manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, said that he had received a batch of letters from the three European employees of the firm in Wuchow on Tuesday. They had been posted on Friday. There was no indication in any of the letters that there was any danger to life in the city, but it was stated that food supplies were running short, as the Chinese refused to sell to Europeans. The writers remarked that they had no intention of leaving the city and Mr. Bell stated that supplies had now been sent to them.

Referring to business in general Mr. Bell informed the *Daily Press* representative that the strikers had stolen some kerosene oil which were being transported to the interior by way of the West River from Wuchow. The strikers forced the junk-master to return to Wuchow where the oil was taken ashore and sold by public auction. The proceeds of the auction, it was announced, would be added to the strike funds.

A strong protest has been lodged with the Chinese authorities against this unwarrantable seizure of goods, but no action has been taken.

H.M.S. *Monarch*, which left Hongkong two days ago was due to arrive at Wuchow by noon yesterday. She will relieve the U.S.S. *Panama* which will return to Hongkong for coal and food supplies.

TO-DAY'S SETTLEMENT.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

When seen by a *Daily Press* representative last evening, the Chairman of the Hongkong Stock Exchange was most optimistic with regard to the prospects for the June Settlement today.

Asked to give an outline of the procedure, the Chairman said:—
"The June Settlement will be put through on differences as arranged between the brokers. This means that very few shares will change hands."

As far as clients are concerned, it is a question of individual arrangement with their respective brokers.

"It is expected that, on this basis, the majority—if not all—of the June commitment will be cleared."

"The July Settlement has been arranged for Tuesday next, and will take place on similar lines to that for June."

EGREMONT CASTLE ASHORE.

STRANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

News reached Hongkong yesterday to the effect that the British s.s. *Egremont Castle* had gone ashore near a lighthouse in the Philippine Islands, the approximate position being about 200 miles South West of Iloilo. It is supposed the incident occurred yesterday morning.

The s.s. *Egremont Castle*, which is a vessel of 5,204 tons, was in Hongkong recently, and cleared for Manila on July 7th. Her master is Mr. J. Cann. The vessel is a steel screw steamer, registered at Liverpool, and was built in 1911 by Messrs. Craig, Taylor & Co. of Stockton for the Lancashire Shipping Company. She is 410 feet over-all, has a beam of 52 feet and draws 29.4 feet. The local agents are Messrs. Dodwell & Co.

A later message states that the vessel is discharging her cargo into a small coasting steamer which is standing by.

TROUBLED CANTON.

It is reported that General Chan Kwing Ming is at Shikung, and consequently a new situation has arisen in Canton. General Hsu Sung Chi and General Li Fuk Lam, it is understood, have declared their neutrality, and there has also come into being a new combination of military forces, which includes the recently defeated Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops who are working for the overthrow of the Reds in Canton.

The Whampoa Cadets, it is understood, have gone to Swatow.

The first of two concerts organised by Mr. Eric Rice, the Special Commissioner of the Overseas League, in honour of overseas visitors in London this summer, was held on June 22nd at Vernon House, Park-place, St. James's Street, S.W. During the evening, Lady Dea Vaux, honorary controller of the League, made an appeal on behalf of the war memorial fund. Mr. Eric Rice, it will be remembered, was formerly private Secretary to H.E. the Governor.

Stella Benson, the novelist, who is Mrs. O'Gorman Anderson in private life, is on her way back to England via California, after over three years' absence in Yunnan, where her husband has a post in the Chinese Customs' service. Before her marriage she won a hat way round the world. She married in Hongkong, says the *Chinese Express* and *Telegraph*, teaching English to Chinese boys for 2 1/2 a month, and in Peking assisting in the X-ray department of the American Rockefeller Hospital. She was the first Englishwoman to penetrate into the Indo-Chinese province of Laos.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH MUTUAL'S AGENCY.]
EAST HAM ARMS CHARGE.
CHINESE COOK'S COMMISSION FOR HONGKONG.

London, July 22nd.
At East Ham Police Court yesterday, a Chinese cook, employed on the steamer *Glanterry*, was fined £175, with six months in default, on a charge of harbouring aboard 28 automatic revolvers, 2 Mauser pistols, and 11,000 rounds of ammunition.

The accused stated that, when in Hamburg, two men asked him to convey the articles to Hongkong, where someone who received the goods would give him money.

FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

AINMATOUF POST RELIEVED.

Fez, July 22nd.
In a severe battle a French column fought its way through Rifis who had been besieging for some time the post of Ainmatouf, of which the garrison was relieved. The Rifis were thrown back northwards, leaving a number of corpses.

RUHR MINING CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT AID INVOKED.

Cologne, July 22nd.
The Dortmund, Duisburg, Wesel, Essen, and Münster Chambers of Commerce have appealed by telegraph to the Chancellor and other Ministers for state intervention in the mining crisis which is threatening to paralyse the Ruhr. Wholesale dismissals are occurring daily.

The intention has been announced in one case of stopping the pumping machinery and letting a mine be flooded. Further trouble has arisen in the Bochum region, where the miners were dismissed because they refused to work two shifts of twelve hours instead of three eight-hour shifts.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUHR EVACUATION.

REJOICING IN GERMANY.

Berlin, July 21st.
The ringing of church bells, the blowing of trumpets from the spires of churches, the sounding of sirens by factories, and general rejoicing in the streets of towns in the Ruhr at midnight greeted the end of the Franco-Belgian occupation.

Enthusiastic crowds at Bochum and Gelsenkirchen sang patriotic songs, especially *Deutschland über Alles*, but the hoisting of the black, white and red flag at a hotel in Bochum led to a conflict between the Republicans and Nationalists, the former demanding the removal of the flag. The police were called in and several arrests were made. Peace was restored after the hotel proprietor, at the request of the police, removed the flag.

NAVAL BUILDING.

CABINET DISAGREEMENT GROWS ACUTE.

London, July 21st.
The disagreement which has arisen in the Cabinet over the naval construction programme appears to have become acute.

The Admiralty at first insisted on the construction of five cruisers, but Mr. Churchill opposed this on the grounds of economy. It is understood that a compromise has been suggested whereby two cruisers would be laid down in 1925, two in 1926, and the Admiralty has replied asking for three ships in 1925 and four more in 1926.

Mr. Baldwin is trying to find a middle way between the demands of Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Churchill, with the resignation of the former and the Sea Lords, and, perhaps, Mr. Amery, as a disturbing possibility on the one hand, and the threatened resignation of the exponents of economy on the other.

HOME MINING CRISIS.

NEW ALLIANCE UNABLE TO FUNCTION.

London, July 21st.
A conference of transport workers at Scarborough passed a resolution empowering the Executive to co-operate with the Trade Union Congress Council for the purpose of assisting the miners to resist to the utmost the imposition of the proposed owners' conditions, also demanding the unconditional reopening of the negotiations. Mr. Bevin said the new industrial alliance was unable to function in the present crisis.

EARLIER CABLES.

SECURITY PACT.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE.

London, July 21st.

The published text of the German Note confirms the forecast cabled on July 10th. It points out that the German suggestions do not represent any modification of the existing Treaties, although they do not mean permanent exclusion of peacefully adapting the existing Treaties to the future changed conditions. As regards the Treaty provisions concerning military occupation, the Note states that a security pact would represent an important innovation which would be bound to react on conditions in the occupied territories.

On questions of the occupation generally, the Note remarks on the necessity which the Allies assign to the necessity of Germany concluding Treaties of Arbitration with her neighbours who were signatories to the Peace Treaty. It expresses doubts and asks for further elucidation on this point in view of the possibility that the question of deciding whether a disturbance of peace exists, and that the application of coercive measures may be put in the hands of one of the contracting parties.

Germany is willing to link up her membership of the League of Nations with negotiations, but until satisfaction is given concerning Article 16 of the Covenant, Germany, unarmed, would be exposed to unlimited danger of involvement in armed conflicts with third countries.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, July 22nd.
The papers state that the German Note concerning the security pact is couched in a conciliatory form, but is full of reservations, and the most important point concerns the question of Germany's adherence to the League of Nations. On this subject the press unanimously stresses the fact that Germany must conform to the general rules.

FAVOURABLE BRITISH VIEW.

London, July 22nd.
While the British press comment on the German Note is generally favourable, some French newspapers criticise it as arrogant and an attempt to drive a wedge between Great Britain and France, and making many unacceptable reservations.

THE GERMAN IDEA.

Berlin, July 22nd.
The newspapers agree in emphasising that the German reply is primarily intended to advance details of discussion without attempting to introduce into them any decisive turn at present.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. ATHLETE'S STATUS.

Left to Associations.

London, July 21st.

Murchison has issued a statement through the English Amateur Athletic Association that he has in no way jeopardised his amateur status and is content to leave the matter in the hands of the English and American Associations.

COTTON TRADE STAGNATION.

EXCUSE AT HOME FOR EXTRA HOLIDAYS.

London, July 21st.

The Short Time Committee at Manchester has recommended a week's stoppage in addition to the annual holidays, on the ground of stagnant trade. The decision is mainly due to yarn being sold below cost.

MAJOR DI PINEDO.

STAYS TO GREET AMERICANS.

Rome, July 21st.

It is learned from Sydney that Major Di Pinedo is anxious to greet the American squadron visiting Australia, and has accordingly postponed his departure for Japan until the end of the week.

U.S. FLEET IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, July 21st.

Melbourne and Sydney are crowded with visitors awaiting the arrival of the American Fleet on Thursday. The greatest interest prevails everywhere.

CRICKET AT HOME.

HOBBS REACHES 1000 RUNS.

London, July 21st.

Playing at Manchester (Parker's Benefit match), Middlesex defeated Lancashire by 215 runs. Middlesex batted first and scored 401, the principal scorers being Hearn 78, Bruce 59, Hendren 108. Lancashire replied with 233, to which Barnes contributed 84. Haig took six wickets for 70 runs. In their second innings Middlesex made 285 for seven wickets (declared). Haig was principal scorer with 87. In the last innings Lancashire were all dismissed for 222. Makepeace and Watson were the principal scorers with 74 and 82 runs respectively. Hearn took six wickets for 68 runs.

Playing at Blackheath, Surrey defeated Kent by an innings and 69 runs. Kent batted first and made 231, Johnstone scoring 60, Woolley 73 and Hubble 54. Surrey then went in to make the big total of 347 for five wickets (declared). Hobbs became the first batsman to reach 2,000 this season, scoring 105. Sandham made 88, Jencocke 86 and Shepherd 207, not out. In their second innings Surrey were dismissed for 137. Hardings being top scorer with 74. Fender took five wickets for 63 runs and Fenley five wickets for 72 runs.

Playing at Nottingham, Yorkshire defeated Notts on the first innings. Yorkshire batted first and made 356, the principal scorers being Oldroyd 54, Kilner 68, Rhodes 57 and Robinson 58, not out. Notts replied with 312, Carr making 53. Whyall 81 and Walker 74. Yorkshire had made 148 for four wickets when they declared (Sutcliffe 30) and Notts then responded with 103 for nine wickets when time was called. Waddington took six wickets for 59 runs.

Playing at Weston-super-Mare, Derby defeated Somerset by three wickets. Somerset batted first and made 231, to which White contributed 67 and Ingle 59. Derby scored 367 in the first innings, Lee making 113 and Jackson 105. In their second innings Somerset only made 202, and Derby then went in again to make the required 157 runs for the loss of seven wickets. Lee made 57 runs.

Playing at Eastbourne, Sussex defeated Warwickshire by nine wickets. Warwickshire batted first and made 238, Bates contributing 104. Tate took six wickets for 68 runs. Sussex replied with 300. A. R. Gilligan scoring 64 and Tate 73, not out. Warwick's second innings produced 190. Croom making 54 and Cox taking six wickets for 48 runs. Sussex then went in to make 130 for the loss of one wicket. Parkes and Cook making 56 not out and 57 not out respectively.

Playing at Cardiff, Worcester defeated Glamorgan by 55 runs. Worcester batted first and made 223, Root scoring 63 and Ryan taking five wickets for 44 runs. Glamorgan replied with 166, Arnot scoring 80 and Pearson four wickets for 42 runs. Worcester's second innings realised 199. Ryan taking five wickets for 71 runs. Glamorgan failed to respond sufficiently, being all dismissed for 172. Arnot was again top scorer with 54 and Root was the successful bowler with seven wickets for 67 runs.

Playing at Southend-on-Sea, Essex defeated Hampshire by an innings and 51 runs. Essex batted first and made 498 for six wickets (declared). Russell contributing 149, Freeman 90, Claude Ashton 85 and Perry 71, not out. Hants replied with 181. Louden taking four wickets for 28 runs. Hampshire followed on and made 224. Aird scoring 53 and Louden taking four wickets for 54 runs.

EARLIER CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

U.S. "ANTI-CHRIST" CASE.

SCOPES FOUND GUILTY.

Dayton, July 21st.

The case concluded to-day, after a long hearing, in which John Scopes, the school teacher, charged with teaching evolution against Tennessee State legislation enacted at the instance of the Fundamentalists, who insist on pure Bible teaching. Scopes was found guilty.

The Judge, in charging the jury, ruled that if defendant violated the law against teaching that man was descended from the lower order of animals, he should be convicted. He added that the question of the denial of the Story of the Creation did not arise.

The jury deliberated for nine minutes and found Scopes guilty. Scopes, who was fined a hundred dollars, gave notice of appeal.

[The action was taken to test the validity of the law and also the jurisdiction of Tennessee to legislate for schools supported by Federal funds, but the fear supported by Federal funds, but the fear expressed that Mr. W. A. Bryan, who was prosecuted, would, if successful, make religion an issue, and the Fundamentalists enthusiastic to fight the "anti-Christians" would pave the way to similar legislation throughout the country.]

The trial opened in a theatrical atmosphere, the proceedings commencing with a prayer for Divine aid, and the Judge reading a Chapter of Genesis before commencing the trial. The names of the jury-men were drawn from the box by a two-year-old boy.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH MUTUAL'S AGENCY.]

UNREST IN THE NORTH.

HSIAO YAO NAN'S PROPOSAL.

Peking, July 22nd.

It is semi-officially reported that Hsiao Yao Nan has wired to the Government, suggesting that all matters immediately connected with the Hankow incident should be settled locally through the Foreign Affairs Commissioner, but that other proposals such as the revision treaties should be transferred to Peking.

"EMPRESS" BOAT'S CHINESE OUT.

Tokyo, July 22nd.

Two hundred members of the Chinese crew of the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* struck on arrival at Yokohama yesterday. They have been replaced by two hundred Japanese. The rest of the Chinese are expected to walk out at Kobe, in which event more Japanese will be added.

BOYCOTT DECISION DENIED.

Shanghai, July 22nd.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce denies the reported boycott decision cabled last night.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN AGREED.

Tokyo, July 22nd.

Japan has replied favourably to the Washington note of July 18th. Great Britain and Japan are completely in accord on points of Chinese policy and the Washington proposals. Sir Charles Eliot having notified the Foreign Office of the British acceptance, according to a Foreign Office spokesman.

MORE QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

London, July 21st.

Speaking in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. McNeill said that the official report of the evidence at the inquest on the victims of the Shanghai shootings had not yet been received. His Majesty's representative at Peking had been instructed by cable to send the evidence if he had not already done so. Mr. McNeill was unable to say whether the evidence would be published when received.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

TUAN CHI JU'S ATTITUDE.

Shanghai, July 22nd.

Many reports are current in Peking that war is imminent between Sun Chuan-fang and the Fengtien forces but there is no official confirmation.

Other reports state that negotiations between them are proceeding satisfactorily.

Tuan Chi Jui has decided to issue a mandate instructing Lu Yung-hsiang to remain at his post, stating that this will have an important bearing on the South-Eastern situation.

I.L.P. AND CANTON.

HOME LABOUR PARTY HELPS CHINESE "COMRADES."

London, July 21st.

The Labour Party Press Bureau has issued a copy of a long telegram from the Canton National Government complaining that the people are being misled as regards the issue in China, which it asserts is really an agitation against the "unequal treaties" imposed on China, alleging "inhuman exploitation" of Chinese in foreign concessions and asserting that Chinese militarists are the tools of foreign Powers seeking to maintain their position of economic and political domination. China demands equality with other nations.

Japanese importers have prepared a case against the silk duties, and have submitted it to the Treasury. They ask that "Fiji" silk and the cheaper grades of "Fiji" silk and Pongee, which are of Japanese speciality, should have the benefit of the "undischarged" rate on the ground that they are only partly finished and are in effect raw material for British industry. A new point is that the reduction of a shilling in the raw silk duty which Mr. Churchill has conceded should be extended on equal terms to those Japanese fabrics. The official attitude appears to be that so far as real silk is concerned the last word has been said.

THE HONGKONG STRIKE.

MARKED INDICATIONS THAT THE END IS CLOSE AT HAND.

LOCAL EMPLOYERS' STRONG ACTION.

While developments in the local strike to be reported yesterday were few, with the exception of the fact that the steady stream of returning strikers was continued, the latter fact in itself bears out the rapidly growing conviction that the deadlock is nearly over. It is pleasant to be able to record that many firms in the Colony to whom application is being made by ex-employees for re-instatement, are taking up a strong line of action, and are re-engaging the prodigals at considerably reduced wages. One very important concern is effecting reductions of as much as fifty per cent. in the case of some of the returned absentees, who are agreeing to these drastic terms with little original resistance. The meekness with which the chastened strikers are accepting their financial penalties is a sign of a general realization on their part of the lawlessness of their recent action, and there is little doubt that if all employers—the large and small—throughout the Colony, took the same line as the concern in question, the recurrence of an industrial strike in Hongkong would be made a very remote possibility indeed. Yesterday's details from various sources are as under:

SHIPPING.

At 9 a.m. yesterday, there were 22 vessels in the harbour, of which 51 were British. There were six arrivals and seven departures during the 24 hours. Of the arrivals one was British, the *s.s. Lahore* from Kobe. The others were one French vessel, one Portuguese, two Japanese and one Chinese, the *Kwong Lee* which came from Shanghai. The *Kwong Lee* did not stay in the harbour but passed through to Canton. She had 600 tons of general cargo. The French vessel *Compagnie* brought 120 bags of mail from Shanghai. Amongst the departures were three British vessels, the *s.s. Haining* for Swatow, *Tilana* for Singapore and the *Philoctetes* for Keelung.

HARBOUR LAUNCHES.

All the harbour launches have now been manned. Very few of the old hands, however, have been taken back and those who have been re-employed have been taken on as new-men. A large number of Chinese seamen were at the Harbour Offices yesterday, seeking employment.

RIVER STEAMERS.

It was anticipated that the river steamers, the *Charles Hardwin* and the *Paul Beau*, would resume the service to Canton yesterday. On enquiry on board the *Charles Hardwin*, however, an officer stated that there had been some difficulty in finding a crew. It had been decided to run the vessel as well as the *Paul Beau* to Macao until the trouble in Canton was over. But when a crew was found the men demanded double wages and were immediately sent off. Efforts were being made yesterday to get crews for the two vessels, at ordinary rates. It is very likely that they will be found and, if so, both vessels will sail for Macao to-day.

TAXI-DRIVERS CHARGED.

MAGISTRATE AS COMPLAINANT.

Before Mr. S. B. McDermott at the Central Magistracy yesterday, two taxi-drivers were charged with refusing a fare. Complainant was the Second Magistrate, Mr. R. A. D. Forrest.

Mr. Forrest stated in evidence that on June 23rd, following a heavy shower of rain, he walked to a taxi on the stand at Pedder Street, intending to make a trip to Happy Valley with two of his friends, Dr. Anderson and Mr. Kinross. Without making any attempt to start the engine, the driver said the motor was out of order and proceeded to open up the bonnet. He approached the driver of another taxi who said the same of his engine. Complainant had to wait some time before he could get another taxi.

Defendants said that their engines were out of order on account of rain having entered the motors. The first man said he had made an unsuccessful attempt to start his engine for a fare who came along before complainant and that was the reason why he informed Mr. Forrest at once that he could not take him.

Sub-Inspector Alexander said that the taxis if they were out of order should have been moved to the rear of the stand or have returned to the workshop.

First defendant said that his taxi could not be moved as the rain had soaked the engine.

In discharging defendants His Worship said he had taken consideration of their plea with regard to the weather conditions.

Returning from liberty to H.M.S. *Hawkins* at Shanghai on the night of July 15th, Marine E. Ash fell into the river and disappeared. The *Hawkins* immediately sent a boat's crew in a motor launch, and a search was continued until, assisted by searchlights from the warship, for half an hour, but without success. A strong tide was running at the time.

RETURNED STRIKERS' SURPRISE.

The strike is practically ended, and many of the strikers who have returned to their old jobs have received unpleasant surprises, in many cases being told that their jobs have been filled by workers obtained from other sources.

An example of the determination of some employers is shown by the fact that the Kowloon Dock management have informed many labour men and others who have returned, that they can apply again for their jobs in a few months' time. In other cases men have been told that they can return, but at a reduced scale of wages. Many have accepted the reduced wages.

OWNERS' ALLEGED ACTION.

Considerable indignation is stated to have been expressed among European ships' officers yesterday on learning that the Sze Yap Company had withdrawn stores from one of the ships, also the cook-boy, and had informed the officers of the ship, which was about to leave for Stonecutters, that they must make their own arrangements for food and personal attendance. Up to this European officers had but little cause to complain of the attitude of their Chinese employees.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is stated that the small steamers, *Tach Hing* and *Sui Yick* are to resume sailings between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Au Tau. This would certainly augment the egg supplies of the Colony.

There was a great deal of activity in the harbour yesterday, junks, sampans and launches plying as usual. The water front also presented a much more busy appearance than it has done for the past fortnight.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company hope to run a boat to Macao to-day or to-morrow.

EARTH WORSHIP IN CHINA.

Sir James G. Fraser in the third of his second course of Gifford lectures, on "The Worship of Nature," in the University of Edinburgh, dealt with the worship of the earth in China. He said that the shrine of the Earth-god was marked by an altar of earth, and the same word, *chi*, which properly designated the Earth-god himself, was very often applied to the altar, which symbolised him. The altar, in fact, was a mound which represented the whole of the earth, the great Earth-god, whose altar was situated in the Imperial Palace, had a rectangular altar, measuring 50 feet square.

Each side of the square was made of earth of a colour corresponding to that of the quarter which it faced, green for the east, red for the south, white for the west, and black for the north; on the top of the altar the earth was yellow. The reason was that when a vassal was invested by the Emperor with a fief, the vassal received a clod of earth from the altar of the great Earth-god in the Imperial Palace, and this clod was taken from that side of the altar which faced towards the quarter where the vassal's fief was situated. The altar of the Earth-god had to be in the open air. It was thought that he could only live in contact with the atmospheric influences, and that, cut off from them, he would pine and waste away. For his proper worship, the Earth-god required a tree as well as an altar. If we asked what were the attributes of the Chinese Earth-god, and why men worshipped him, the first and most obvious answer was that he was worshipped because the farmer required his help in tilling the ground.

Just as in the physical world the principle of the *yin* was balanced by the principle of the *yang*, so the Earth-god had his counterpoise in the Ancestral Temple. The Earth-god stood for the principle of darkness, *yin*; hence his altar was placed to the west of the Royal palace, because the west was the domain of darkness. The Ancestral Temple represented the principle of light, *yang*; hence it was built to the east of the palace, because the east was the domain of light, being the place of sunrise. Nothing in China, favoured of a more remote antiquity than the Earth-god and the Ancestral Temple.

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WILL BRITAIN STAND ALONE?

THE POLITICAL GAME OF THE
PEKING CABINET.

Commenting upon the political situation in China the *N. Y. Daily News* says:—

"One of the reasons for China's present difficult position in its international relations is the tricky diplomacy of the Manchus and their Chinese Ministers. Their efforts to play off one foreigner against the other and their entering into secret arrangements with various foreign nations led to the division of China into spheres of influence and almost resulted in a partition of China among the principal nations of the world.

From this danger China has finally been saved by the voluntary action of the Powers of Europe and Japan in the organization of the Consortium and through the decisions of the Washington Conference. China, lacking military power, is dependent upon these nations for a continuation of a policy to restore her integrity and to prevent independent action based upon selfish interest and jealousy which can only result in China's destruction. As long as the Powers stand together as they did at Washington, China is safe. If the Powers are separated as they were previous to the Great War, China is doomed.

The Peking Cabinet, under Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, which is playing one of the most selfish and miserable personal political games, which is sacrificing the country to keep itself in power, which is ruining China's reputation abroad to maintain its own petty popularity at home, has adopted a policy of encouraging to separate foreign nations, of setting them to quarrel among themselves, of appealing to their more selfish interests, of holding out to one the possibility of gain on the probability of another's ruin. Should such a policy succeed, only China can be damaged. For once competition amongst nations, great and small, big-hearted and petty, begins again in China, the battle for concessions, the struggle for supremacy, the wars for power will recommence and China's safety will be imperilled.

But such a policy cannot succeed. Such a policy will not succeed. Great Britain, the United States and Japan, together with France and Italy, to-day bear the burden of maintaining the peace of the world. On all sides they are beset by so-called small and weaker nations which for some little gain in boundary or territory, for some little satisfaction of a petty grudge, would throw the whole world into bloodshed and chaos, would revive the dreadful years of 1914 to 1918. The memories of those who sacrificed nothing and lost nothing during those years are very short indeed, but the nations which gave all their strength that selfish imperialism might not succeed, will stand together united even as one man to end the revivification of selfish imperialism.

If our quarrel at the present time were with China, we Britons might say to our colleagues, "Do the best you can, muddle through it as it has muddled through since the good old days of Queen Elizabeth." But our quarrel is not with China. Our quarrel is with the destructive force of the 20th Century, the germ that is polluting our great cities, the beast that has come out of the dark forests of Russia to disrupt and corrupt the civilization of the universe, Bolshevism. Against this dreadful plague the civilized world must stand united.

If our quarrel were with China, we should have settled it before this, but there can be no settlement of our quarrel with Soviet Russia. For to compromise with Soviet Russia even in one iota would be to allow the cold damp to enter our foundations and ultimately to bring them down to dust. If the Chinese Government, instead of issuing proclamations designed to separate the nations of the West from one another and to bring enmity between Japan and her allies, would drive from this land the Bolsheviks and would punish the Chinese agents who are selling their country to the Bolsheviks, who are accepting from them monthly stipends and huge expense accounts that chaos may fill this land, who are establishing schools and universities that the youth of the country may be blinded and may be turned from the century-old customs and traditions of China to the experimental, deadly philosophy of Soviet Russia, who are substituting Karl Marx for Confucius and Lenin for Mencius, we should have an easy road to an understanding with China.

We foreigners who have lived in China for many years, who know the Chinese people and have had nothing but cordial relations with them, who count among the Chinese men whom we regard as brothers and friends, are not viewing this situation selfishly. We are not thinking of our country right or wrong. We are not upholding a Britain who may have been wrong against a Chinese who may have been right simply because one is English and the other Chinese. Those who believe that are stupidly unconscious of the forces at loose in this situation and of the issues at stake. We have shown by our willingness to meet China, which has no military force, more than half way, how we feel towards this country with whom we have had a relationship of a century. We are fighting a Bolshevik born in 1917, still only a vicious and noisy child, immature and arrogant, the paragon among nations.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

The Hongkong Baseball League is taking up its fixtures again and two games are to be played on Saturday, July 25th.—H.K.V.D.C. v. Japanese, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; and Hongkong v. Indians, 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

THE REDS' DREAM.

ASIATIC LEAGUE AGAINST
BRITAIN.

[BY A. C. DIXON.]

There was a time—and many still alive can remember it—when British statesmen regarded Russia as the natural enemy and our outposts kept ceaseless vigil on the passes of the North-West Frontier.

Now the old spectre has returned. The shadow of Russia again falls across the Himalayas, and once more British rule in India is threatened—this time not by the Imperialistic policy of the Czar but by the aggressiveness and limitless ambition of the Reds.

Destroy British rule in India or Egypt, a high Bolshevik official in Moscow told me frankly, "and the greatest Imperialistic Power in the world would automatically collapse."

Officially, of course, the Soviet authorities know nothing of propaganda in foreign countries.

"We do not conduct propaganda," cried one indignant little man in the Foreign Office at Moscow. "The Communist International! Ah, yes, but the Soviet Government—no, no! They are two distinct organisations and occupy different buildings."

"Quite so. But is not every Communist also a Communist?" I asked.

"Of course," he said, "and I went on to suggest, very mildly, that the procedure should be to be this—that certain gentlemen in their capacity as Communists decide to start a campaign in (let us say) Egypt, then rush in their Rolls-Royce to another building, and there, in their capacity as Ministers, compose polite notes assuring the world that they, the Central Executive of Russia, know nothing of propaganda."

"You have made mistake. That is very wrong. You—"

The little man began to forget his English in his excitement; his hands waved higher and higher till they were waving around his head, and he was still seeking words to express his opinion of my mistake when I averted an international crisis by departing.

It is not hard to visualise the triumphs of which the more imaginative Bolsheviks dream. Everywhere they turn now, from Shanghai to Cairo, they run up against the wall of Britain's power. They look forward to the day—and it may not be far distant—when bribery, bluster, and intrigue will have linked up China, India, Tibet, Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, and the Sudan in one vast polyglot league united by hatred of a common foe. This achieved, they say, the British Empire will crumble into nothingness like the great empires of the past, and the way will be clear for the methodical destruction of the other capitalist States and the conversion of the whole world to Communism.

Some people scoff at the idea of Soviet Russia trying to overrun the world. But the Eastern section of the Communist International already embraces representatives of such diverse peoples as the Egyptians, Arabs, Turks, Hindus, Tartars, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese, and throughout Asia and Africa Bolshevism is making rapid progress.

I found Bolshevism firmly established in Canton, thanks to the conversion of the late Sun Yat Sen. (That adventurer, who had just been promised £140,000 for the establishment of a Soviet bank in Canton, told me it was only a matter of time when the whites would be swept from China.) Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador in Peking, is spreading his creed through a subsidised press, so fast that another day may see the whole land red.

And the Reds are carefully cultivating the Mongolians and the Koreans by sympathising with their nationalist aims and offering such as the free Korean club that I found in China.

Bolshevism, as the Soviet leaders know, flourishes on starvation and oppression, and it is in Asia that they hope to strike the spark that will set the world in flames.

CINEMA NOTES.

CORONET THEATRE.

"Back to normal" is the "slogan" these days of the Coronet and Star. That this is, if anything, an understatement will be readily admitted by all who visit these two cinemas in the next few days, states a communication from the management. "Hollywood," it adds, the big picture at the Coronet, is a film that has drawn tremendous audiences wherever it has been shown; a number of famous film stars who appear in it. It is a story of a girl whose friends all tell her that she ought to go into the movies. Her inevitable reply is "I know it," and she finally contrives to get to Hollywood where she finds that the mere possession of beauty without any special aptitude for the work is not the "open sesame" she had anticipated. As the story progresses, her sweetheart, her grandfather, her aunt, and finally her twin babies and her parrot are all taken into pictures, she herself being the only one outside the magic circle.

STAR THEATRE.

The principal attraction at the Star is Reginald Denny in "The Past Work."

A veritable miracle was performed by medical science with the help of wireless. A doctor in Chicago was consulted by a patient in New York, 1,000 miles away, and deemed it necessary to obtain without delay an X-ray photograph of his patient. Within half an hour the precise photograph required was transmitted over the telephone wire by the Teletograph system from New York to Chicago, enabling urgent treatment to be prescribed and given. Wireless inventors are now working on the problem of affecting the transmission of photographs from ships at sea by radio, thus enabling surgeons afloat to consult specialists ashore before undertaking important operations.

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USUAL PRICES.

WORLD THEATRE

LORD CURZON'S LAST APPEAL.

"MIST OF TEARS" OVER A VICEROY'S THRONE.

THE PRICE OF POMP.

Most of the two big volumes of Lord Curzon's "British Government in India," the book which, after twenty-five years of labour, he had completed just before his death, is a closely-packed and impersonal record of the doings of successive Viceroys and of the houses they have lived in.

In the last few pages, however, he makes a moving appeal to the people of this country to try to understand more fully the hardships and difficulties of a Viceroy's life. It is from this appeal that we quote the following passages:

"I have endeavoured to depict the Governors-General and the Viceroys as they were. But I have sought to do more: I have endeavoured to show that the story is one not merely of service or of splendour, but of self-sacrifice and even suffering, not merely of honour and recognition, but sometimes of flagrant ingratitude and stark injustice.

"I use these words not in any spirit of reproach, but because I think it is only right that my countrymen at home should know the conditions in which their principal servants abroad have frequently been called upon to act, and should make some endeavour to realise the sentiments of the outwardly applauded but as often secretly harassed or over-ridden man on the spot.

A STORMY STORY.

Of the Governors or Governors-General or Viceroys whose story I have told, we have seen that Clive was driven by the persecution that he endured, after his return to England, to take his own life; that Warren Hastings was recalled and actually displaced when in India, and was driven repeatedly to insist on resignation, while after his return to England he was the victim of an impeachment that was one of the crimes of history; that Wellesley was openly censured and recalled and narrowly escaped a similar fate; that the first Lord Minto was overthrown by a gross political manoeuvre; that Lord Hastings was severely censured after his retirement; that Amherst only escaped the ignominy of dismissal by a timely resignation; that Auckland resigned to avoid a similar fate following upon a change of Ministry in England; that Ellenborough was recalled in disgrace; that Northbrook retired because of a disagreement with the Home Government; that Lytton did the same as the result of a General Election; that a subsequent Viceroy, though in his second term of office, was driven to a similar step because he and his entire cabinet were overruled by the British Cabinet on a fundamental principle of Indian administration, in which he was subsequently declared by a public inquiry to have been in the right.

"We have read the anguished outpourings of the tormented man in India on receipt of the mailbag or the telegram, and we cannot shut our eyes to the facts that the first East India House and later the India Office have often behaved with a lamentable lack of sympathy and of understanding towards their agents, and that the Indian satrap has in many cases found the Viceregal throne an altar of sacrifice quite as much as a seat of glory.

"And how often or how seriously does the outside world take note of the price that has to be paid in physical suffering, in family severance, in domestic sorrow, even in the desperate issues where the gates of life and death swing on their cruel hinges?

INCESSANT SUFFERING.

"Warren Hastings was habitually ailing while in the fevered climate of Bengal, which he never left for thirteen years. Minto's strength had been sapped by his labours in the Java expedition and elsewhere. Auckland died at the age of 64. Dalhousie's life was one of incessant and truly heroic combat with devouring and ever-increasing pain. Canning was turned in a few years into a prematurely old man, from whom all spirit and vitality had fled. Others have kept a smiling countenance in the face of constant physical suffering.

"But what are we to say when we come to the supreme sacrifices and find ourselves standing at the side of the open and premature grave? We have seen two Governors-General who never returned to England at all, having laid down their lives where their bodies now rest, on Indian soil.

"A third, Lord Mayo, came back to the home of his birth a dead and murdered man in his coffin. A later Viceroy, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, narrowly escaped by the mercy of Providence from a similar fate. The first Lord Minto, Dalhousie, and Canning only returned, worn out, to die.

"Nor is this all. An even more poignant note of anguish remains to be struck. The first Lord Minto, a most devoted parent, heard while in Java of the death of his youngest son, with whom he had parted just before at Madras. We have read in these pages of a similar bereavement of Lord and Lady Amherst, whose son and aide-de-camp died in the military cemetery at Barrackpore.

THE WORST ANGUISH.

"But deeper cups of misery have also been drained. We have seen Dalhousie, stunned by the awful news of the death at sea of the beloved wife whom he had sent home to recover, but bracing himself with a martyr's fortitude to a continuation of the lonely struggle for three more years.

"We have seen the bowed form of Canning, following his beautiful wife to her grave by the bamboo that quiver above the tranquil river reaches of Barrackpore.

(Continued on next column.)

GOLF BOOK PROFITS.

MR. ANDREW KIRKALDY'S LEGAL ACTION.

An action was heard in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Astbury on May 31st, in which the plaintiff was Mr. Andrew Kirkaldy, professional golfer of St. Andrews, against Mr. Clyde Foster, journalist, The Beach, Thorpe Bay, over the profits of a book entitled "Fifty Years of Golf: My Memories," by Andrew Kirkaldy.

Mr. Archer, K.C. (for Mr. Kirkaldy) said the action was for a partnership account of money received by Mr. Foster from the publishers—T. Fisher Unwin—of a book written by Mr. Kirkaldy, the copyright in which was their joint property. Mr. Kirkaldy was a Scotsman and his Scottish daughter thought there should be an agreement. It stated that the profit after publication should be divided. Mr. Kirkaldy did not know that when the agreement was signed Mr. Foster had already got £150 from the publishers in advance. Mr. Foster wanted to say that there were no profits after publication. He also said he had incurred £191 expenses.

Mr. Justice Astbury: Is Mr. Kirkaldy not here?

Mr. Archer: No, he is very old and ill.

Mr. Justice Astbury: Mr. Kirkaldy is a Scotsman and it is extremely unlikely that a Scotsman knowing that £150 had been received on account of profits should agree that it should not be brought into account. *Prima facie* that is almost incredible. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clyde Foster denied that it was arranged that there should be no deductions for expenses. He travelled first class to Scotland.

Mr. Justice Astbury: Kirkaldy says he saw you get out of a third-class carriage?—It is not true.

What are entertainment expenses?—That means going about from place to place getting information.

You charge £65 for that. Do you think it would be true to say that you spent anything like £65—I know I had nothing of the £100 left when I came away.

Mr. Justice Astbury ordered that a partnership account be taken of the profits and receipts from the book and of expenses reasonably incurred by Mr. Foster. Mr. Kirkaldy's costs would be costs in the action, and he deprived Mr. Foster of costs.

"A later Viceroy lost the partner and main author of his happiness in India a few months after they had left the shores of that country, to whose climate the recurrence of the illness which terminated her life was largely due.

"The last Viceregal mistress of the Government houses of Calcutta and Barrackpore, the charming Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, came back to England for a holiday and died while her husband was still at his post in India."

Over the Viceregal throne there hangs not only a canopy of brodered gold but a mist of human tears. I think that the majority of those who have suffered have done so without repining; they have thought the price worth paying; perhaps even they would do it again.

But at least let their countrymen know that they pay it, and remember that the foundation stones of the Indian Empire which they vaunt so loudly have not merely been laid in pride and glory, but have been cemented with the hearts blood of stricken men and women.

"And equally would I say to the Ministers who sit in state in Downing Street, and the officials who rule and overrule from Whitehall, and to the legislators at Westminster who are often so ready with criticism and so glib with censure—that they may derive some profitable lessons from the history of the past, and may learn that the Government of India is not a pastime but an ordeal, not a pageant alone, but as often a pain."

"British Government in India," By Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Cassell & Co. 2 vols. 23s.



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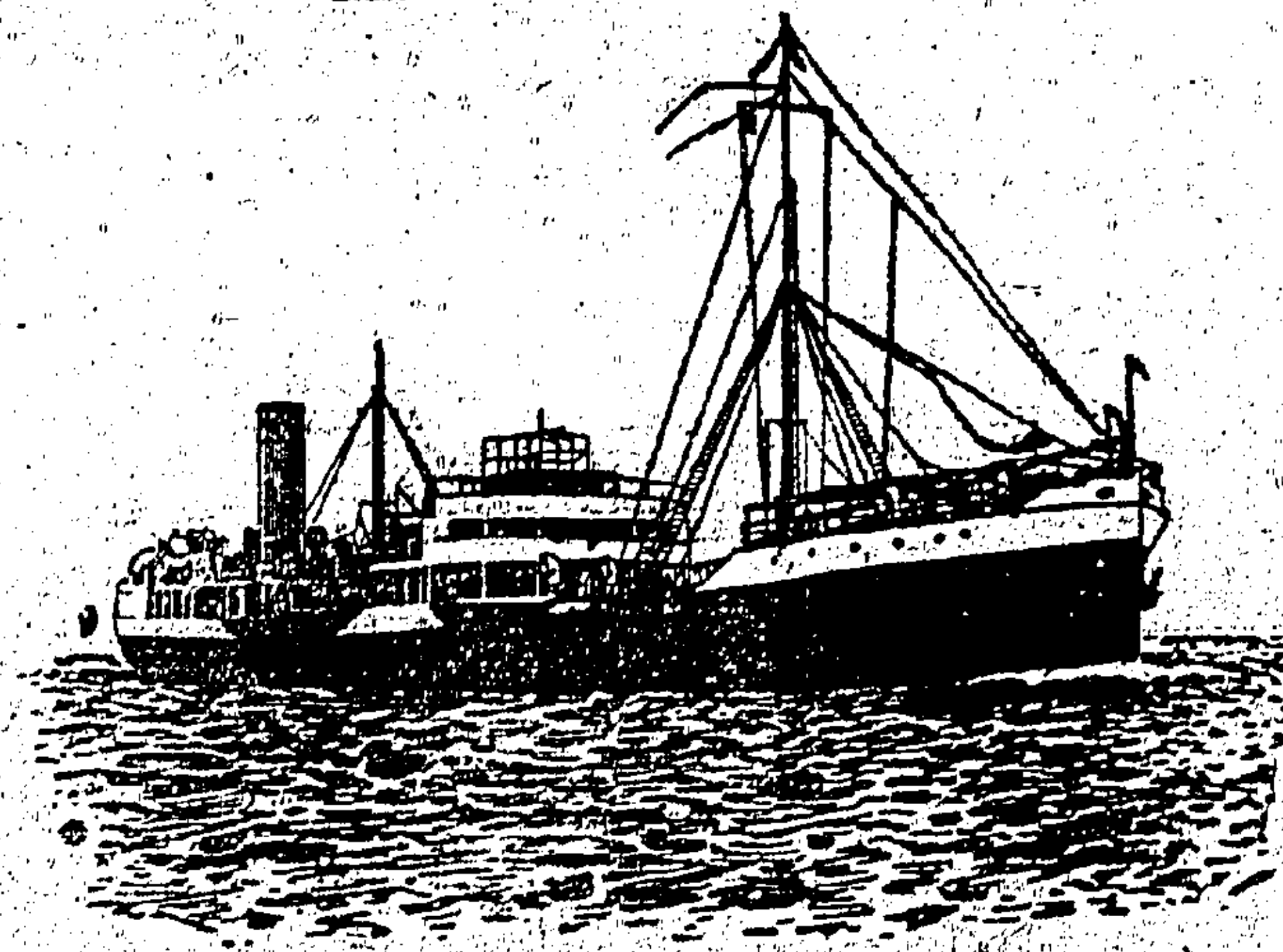
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 20th.

Apacer, British str., 4,788 tons, Capt. J. Ramsey, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Junk Bay—B. & S.

July 21st.

Mikie Maru, Japanese str., 1,934 tons, Capt. Imada, from Taiy Bay, with a cargo of limestone, lying at Kowloon Bay—Geo. Grimble & Co.

Saudi, Portuguese str., 410 tons, Capt. A. de Souza, from Macao, lying at Sham-hui-poo—Hong Kue & Co.

Tungking, Danish motor ship, 3,640 tons, Capt. Mowen, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45—John Mannors & Co.

July 22nd.

Empress of Russia, British str., 8,780 tons, Capt. A. J. Holland, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—C.P.E.

Hilmanaya, British str., 361 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Chiu On wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kanokura Maru, Japanese str., 5,534 tons, Capt. S. Ochiai, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45—N.Y.K.

Toku Maru, Japanese str., 4,383 tons, Capt. R. Nakagawa, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45—N.Y.K.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. *Scillia* left Singapore for this port on July 20th at 4.30 p.m., and is due here at about 6 a.m. on July 28th.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. *Mantua* left Shanghai for this port on July 21st at 4 p.m., and is due here at about 7 a.m. to-morrow.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MATRONS.

[BY A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.]

The matron is especially fortunate in the latest fashions. If adapted intelligently, existing modes are specially flattering to slightly full figures. The long coat that moulds the figure without disclosing its outline, the carefully pleated skirt that hangs quite straight, and the picturesque jabot and high collar—these are all becoming to the woman who is no longer young.

It is essential that these fashions should be studied, especially the new high-necked dresses. Most women who possess a double chin are of opinion that a high collar is a veritable boon; sometimes it is, but very often it is quite the reverse.

COMFORT AT THE NECKLINE.

No one can hope to look well and attractive unless the dress, and specially the neck arrangement, is absolutely comfortable. A high collar is a horrible affair unless it is perfectly fitted and loose enough to allow freedom to the throat, and such ideal collars are not easily achieved.

Perhaps a stockette made of soft taffetas, with a little turn-over collar of white organdie, is best of all for full-throated women; it is smart and very fashionable. Upstanding frills, held in place by a broad black moiré ribbon, are becoming to some faces.

A vitally important point connected with a matron's outfit is the length of the skirt. Two inches above the ankle-bone is safe as a rule. The best Paris dress-makers advocate a waistline that is nearly normal for the matron.

GRACEFUL TUNICS.

Women of full figure will welcome the news that straight, graceful tunics reaching almost to the knees are still very fashionable. These tunics are, as a rule, cut with round necks and the hem is heavily fringed; when the popular round neck is adopted a band of black moiré ribbon can be worn round the neck, fastened at one side with a pretty buckle or with a little cluster of flowers. The becoming scarf, in tulle or chiffon, is as much in evidence as ever, and this is a genuine beautifier for "middle-aged" figures.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 22nd

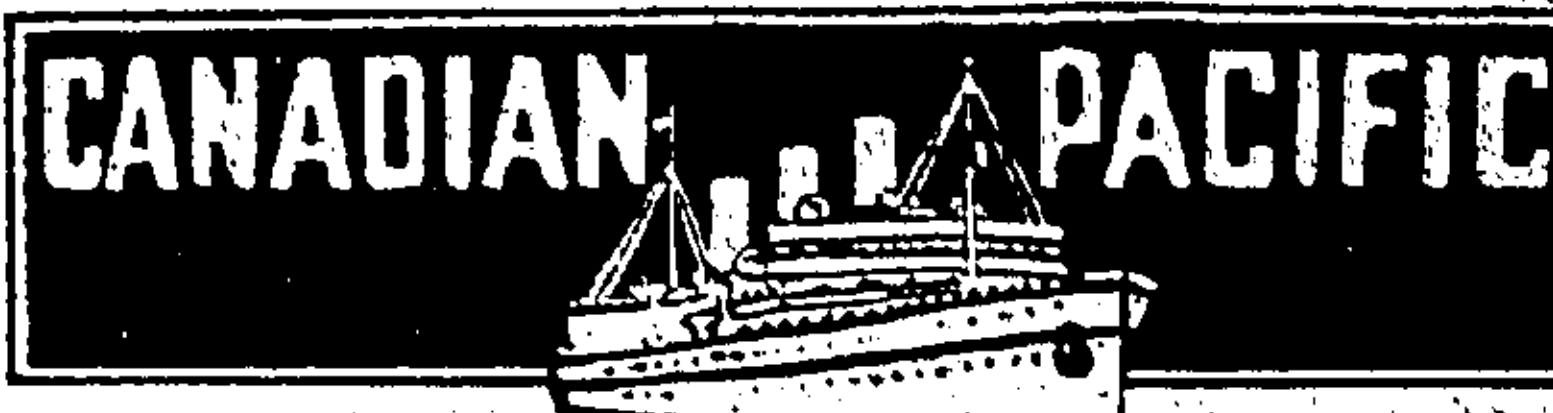
	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.73	29.73
Temperature	86	79	86
Humidity	68	69	63
Wind Direction	WSW	W	SW
Force	3	1	3
Weather	B	C	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 21st ... 87
Lowest open-air temperature on 22nd ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 23rd to 29th, 1925.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs	23	10 4	7 1	3 44	3 0
Fri	24	10 11	4 1	4 19	3 1
Satur	25	10 38	8 9	8 14	3 1
Sund	26	11 3	8 6	6 49	3 1
Mon	27	11 17	4 2	5 45	3 2
Tues	28	11 46	6 2	7 26	3 2
Wed	29	12 3	5 6	8 6	3 2
		1 23	4 6	7 57	3 3
		2 9	5 0	8 50	3 4
		3 9	4 4	9 38	2 6



HOME VIA CANADA

Future Sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and

Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	Leave Quebec	Due Southampton
Empress Russia July 23 Aug. 10		Empress France Aug. 19 Aug. 26	
Empress Australia Aug. 7 Aug. 29		Empress Scotland Sept. 2 Sept. 9	

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THE

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MABESILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Aug. 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Sunday, 9th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOYOYASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 21st July, at 6 p.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th August

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th August

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 20th August

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd July

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 11th August

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S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th August

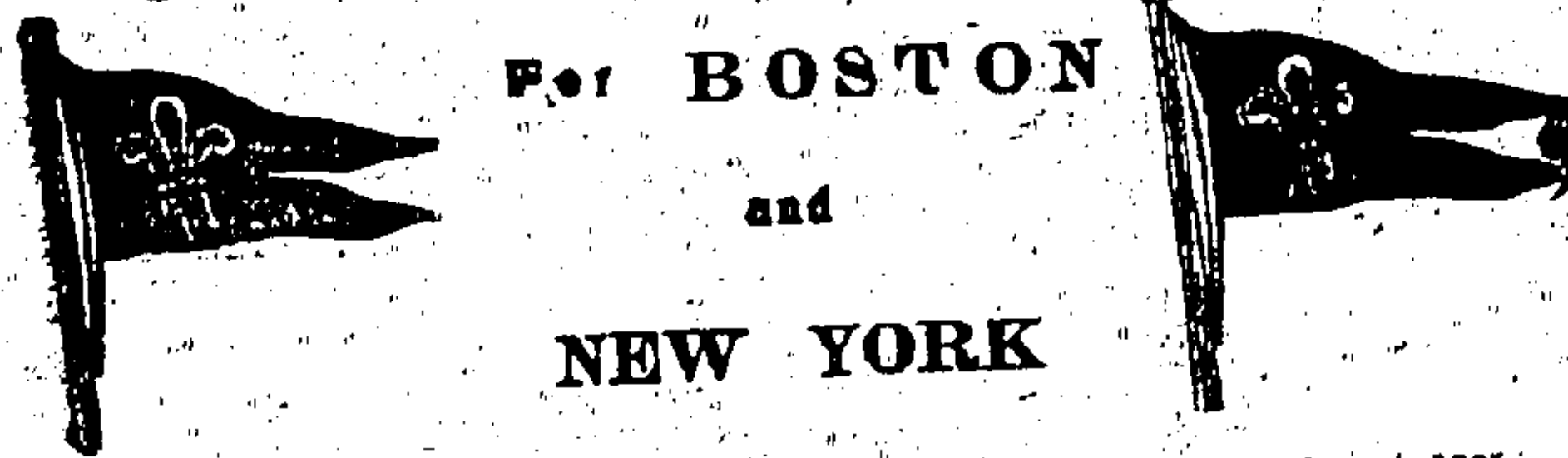
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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,252	23rd July, Noon	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,097	30th July, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th July, Noon	Marseilles & London
"ALPHEUS"	5,373	1st Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"BOUDAN"	6,896	8th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	20th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	27th Aug.	Marseilles, Cassa Bianca, L'don. & Antwerp
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KRYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BOUDAN"	6,896	15th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	29th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	6,813	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIRIA"	7,533	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Celestia.
"TAKIWA"	7,533	14th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	5,393	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	4,500	14th Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,393	2nd Dec.	

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Singapore, Malacca, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th July, 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,533	28th July	Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	26th July, 4 p.m.	Kobe only.
"KRYBER"	9,114	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	5,393	8th Aug.	Shanghai
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,138	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	12th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	6,896	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,138	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	5,393	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"A STEAMER"	6,896	28th Nov.	do.
"BOUDAN"	11,089	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	4,500	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Canteens are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Freight Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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HAI-NING ... A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 21st July, at 1 p.m.

HAI-NING ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 30th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fuchow

Ansheng) and return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-NING"

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is in Port.

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General Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**Sailings Temporarily Suspended.**For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
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CARGO AND PASSAGE CLAIMS MAY BE MADE AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and AUSTRALIAN PORTS are informed that all general Cargo for HONGKONG by S.S. "TAIWAN," has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" due HONGKONG, 22nd JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1925. AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

NEW YORK BERTH.

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S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 12th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENETIA" ... Sails 24th June

M.F. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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COMPAGNE	...	...	21st July, 1925
ASCELS	...	...	4th Aug. "
PAUL LEGAT	...	...	1st Sept. "
AMBOISE	...	...	15th Sept. "
CHATELAIN	...	...	29th Sept. "
PORTROS	...	...	13th Oct. "

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... & DUNKIRK about

... "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

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